



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GENERAL NOTES

DENDROICA CERULEA IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA
IN SUMMER.

The cerulean warbler does not appear to be common or generally distributed in the western North Carolina mountains during the breeding season. There is, so far as the writer is aware, only a single previous breeding record, that of Mr. Arthur T. Wayne, who found several individuals near Morganton, North Carolina, on May 28, 1909 (Auk, XXVII, January, 1910, pp. 84-85). The writer has in his possession a specimen of this species shot by Mr. P. M. Wilson in the "Pink Beds," Pisgah Forest, Transylvania County, North Carolina, on July 17, 1906. This bird is a juvenal female, and since it is in first autumn plumage, probably came from a nest somewhere in that vicinity, and therefore forms the second breeding record for the State. This example, as will be noted, was collected three years before Mr. Wayne's observations above noted were recorded, but for various reasons has hitherto failed of published record.

HARRY C. OBERHOLSER.

ANOTHER CINNAMON TEAL IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Authentic records of *Querquedula cyanoptera* for North Dakota are still sufficiently few to make worth while the publication of any additional specimens. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. D. Allen, the writer was privileged, during a recent visit to the State, to examine an adult example of this species then in Mr. Allen's possession, which had been taken by him at Mandan, North Dakota, October 10, 1902.

HARRY C. OBERHOLSER.

OTOCORIS ALPESTRIS HOYTI IN OHIO.

While the Hoyt Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris hoyti*) is known to occur in Ohio, there are apparently not over half a dozen specimens actually recorded from the State. It may be worth while, therefore, to place upon record an additional example which recently came to light in the collection of the United States National Museum, and which was originally No. 2164 in the private collection of Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, but is now No. 235158, U. S. Nat. Mus. It is an adult male, and was taken by Dr. Mearns at Circleville, Ohio, on November 26, 1880. The length in the flesh is given as 7.75 inches, and the extent as 14.10 inches. Other com-

ment on the label is as follows: "Iris hazel. Shot on the River Road, from large flock." This specimen is not quite typical, but verges slightly towards *Otocoris alpestris alpestris* in the more ochraceous, less grayish tone of the upper parts, and is like birds that breed on the western shore of Hudson Bay. It is, however, undoubtedly referable to *Otocoris alpestris hoyti*.

HARRY C. OBERHOLSER.

Washington, D. C.

UNUSUAL NESTING SITES OF CRESTED FLYCATCHERS
AT ST. MARKS, FLORIDA.

The species—*Myiarchus crinitus*—is a rather common summer resident here, nesting generally throughout the timbered sections, except in the heavily wooded hammocks, and they frequently occur nesting about dwellings of the village as well as throughout the country districts. Several out-of-the-common sites have come under my notice and may be of interest to record:

I. In the front piazza of an occupied dwelling in the village of St. Marks; the entrance being through an opening at the eaves directly under the shingles—the structure being ceiled beneath—young birds were being fed May 25, 1913. The young left the nest June 3. The old birds did not hesitate to enter this nest while persons occupied the porch but a few feet distant.

II. An uncovered sill in the second-story loft of an unoccupied dwelling in our village; entrance through displaced shingles. On May 20, 1914, incubation was about one-third completed.

III. May 1, 1915, a pair commenced building under a broken and raised piece of metal roofing which had been laid on boards. After being almost completed the birds abandoned the site. Excessive sun-heat may have warned them of serious results if continued.

IV. On May 18, 1915, a pair were seen to enter a stove-pipe that extended out of a small one-story frame building occupied as a restaurant by an old colored "Auntie." The pipe served as a chimney and turned upright after emerging from the building. The birds were noticed about the place all day, but it is not known that they carried nesting material on that day. They were probably the pair that had abandoned No. III site. "Aunt Maria" had a fire burning for about an hour on May 19 without noticing any stoppage to the draft of the stove. During May 20 the birds worked industriously at nest-building, carrying material down into the pipe. On May 21, about 8:00 a. m., on attempting to build a fire, the old lady was completely smoked out and was